FIRST EDITION

VOL. XIII.-NO. 91.

"CHERRY HILL."

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Richard Vaux as a Social Scientist-Facts, Figures, Theories, and Results.

The forty-first annual report of the inspectors of the State Penitentiary, of which body the Hon. Richard Vaux is President, has just been issued. The most important portions of it are

issued. The most important portions of it are as follows:—
The Penitentiary is a State institution. It was established after the most earnest consideration had been given by competent minds to the subject of convict discipline and penal jurisprudence. Then, for the first time in the history of civilization in the United States, those citizens or other persons who were punished for crimes or offenses against society, were made the subject of Penitentiary discipline during their conviction to imprisonment. The systems of imprisonment before existing, if they could be denominated systems, were regarded as most injurious to the convict and to society, and were but an incarceration of criminals in a prison, there to be kept from all association but that of their were but an incarceration of criminals in a prison, there to be kept from all association but that of their own class. Prisons or jails were then moral pesthouses, where crime was only an active, effective moral epidemic, contagious as to all who were in association. The congregation of convicts was a principle which tended to make all as bad as the worst. By this incarceration a crime-class is organized. This crime-class, on regaining its liberty, makes for itself a protective union while engaged in new depredations on society. The effect of association in prison is to invite and encourage association of these criminals after they are discharged from custody, and thus contribute to the existence of a crime-class in the community. This unwise system of punthus contribute to the existence of a crime-class in the community. This unwise system of punishing for crime increases both crime and criminals. This was the system then in operation, only because no effort had ever been made successfully to establish a wiser, more philosophic, or a more common-sense treatment of convicts. It was the result of a close scrutiny into the vast abuses of this indiscriminate mixing together of all ages of offenders punished for different crimes, that the disinterested and able men who took up the subject of penal jurisprudence were forced to abandon the congregate system—as it was in itself a crime—and seek for one which radically remedied all its evils. The theory was self-evident, that if the congregation of convicts was a direct, positive injury to each convict, and exercised a dangerous influence on the community, then the opoosite mode of treatment would, necessarily, prevent these consequences. The separation sarily, prevent these consequences. The separation of each convict from others under sentence for

sarily, prevent these consequences. The separation of each convict from others under sentence for critres, during their imprisonment, was worked out into that philosophic system which, throughout the world, to-day, is known as the separate or Pennsylvania system of penitentiary discipline.

It is believed and hoped, by those who have had oneial connection with this penetentiary (the only penitentiary now established in which the separate system is administered, as a test of that system), that the law-making power of Pennsylvania will not destroy this system, without the fullest investigation. It is the belief of the Inspectors that the evidence which is before your Honorable Bodies, and which has been publicly proclaimed for nearly thirty years, fully, completely, and unanswerably preves that the Pennsylvania system of Pententiary punishment, as administered in the Eastern State Penitentiary, is as wise, as beneficial, as effective, as any now established by law. The proof of this assertion is to be found in the facts, statements, deductions, and experience which this Penitentiary presents to the mind of the unprejudiced and disinterested student of penal science. For the past thirty years the inspectors have annually presented their views and opinions on this subject. They have been accompanied with such information and exhibits as are essential to a full understanding of the questions involved in any discussion of penal and exhibits as are essential to a full understanding of the questions involved in any discussion of penal of his ability and opportunity to study and examine these questions, has successfully denied these opinions and views of the Board of Inspectors, sustained, as they have been by the facts adduced in their support.

lt is here and now asserted that on a comparison with any other system of convict treatment in which the profit made from convict labor is not the test, the separate system has for many years shown itself superior, in all that relates to discipline, health, improvement in the physical and mental condition of convicts, their reformation, and the presenting of society against the argulates. the protecting of society against the organized crime-class which is becoming so ungovernable. It is now further asserted that, under proper limitations as to the extent of the comparison, the sepa-rate system is not more costly than other systems, especially in States containing large cities, and where, consequently, populations are more liable to the congregation of offenders against property and personal and public security. Again, it is asserted that, under our system, the convict is better enabled

personal and public security. Again, it is asserted that, under our system, the convict is better enabled to correct his life, change his habits, strengthen his resolves for amendment, is more directly and positively subjected to improving influences, more readily enabled to understand the object of his punishment, and avail himself of its purposes, and more effectively protected against temptation on regaining his liberty, and secured against the force of contamination by intermingling with the crime-class in populations, than under any other now in operation, either in the United States or Europe.

From these remarks it is easily to be understood, that the knowledge and information necessary properly to judge and decide on issues of such importance to the convict and to society are not obtained by intuition. It requires large experience, most careful study, almost daily observation, and the examination of facts as they relate to principles, and of principles as they are sustained by facts, in order to reach a wise and safe conclusion. It is a science we are discussing. It is neither a whim, a caprice, an experiment, a notion, a job, nor a speculation. It is a science, consequently it is to be considered and investigated only as such subjects can be examined. For the past fifteen years the inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania have presented statistical tables, which thoroughly exhibit crime, crime cause, District of Pennsylvania have presented statistica tables, which thoroughly exhibit crime, crime cause the individuality of convicts, their moral, mental physical, educational, and social condition and relations, from which are established the principles on which their punishmen by imprisonment can be best applied. These concurs showing that the separate system is the safest the principles on which their punishment by imprisonment can be best applied. These concur in showing that the separate system is the safest, the best, the most scientific or philosophic system to which they can be subjected, for their advantage and the substantial benefit of society. This has never been successfully refuted. True it is that some excellent men have brought themselves to believe that a system which a sociates convicts is the better mode of prison treatment. There the belief ends. No reason has ever been presented to prove it best, as against each particular reason, of all that are submitted, to prove it not to be so. It is here asserted, from the experience of past years, after full, and careful, and thorough investigation, that the separate system cannot be successfully assalled in respect of those particulars as to which it has been called upon to instify itself. To collect in one place a given number of persons convicted of crime, associate them for work, or instruction, or for so-called religious teaching, and assert that thereby they are degree, than by separating them for like purposes, and that such separation fails to benefit them to the same extent, is to assert that equally efficient means are better when applie to a class collectively than to each individual separately. It would be as true to maintain that a large rately. It would be as true to maintain that a large to a class collectively than to each individual separately. It would be as true to maintain that a large number breathing an atmosphere in common are more healthful than each of that number inhaling pure air separately. It would be as true to contend that a large number of sick, in association, could be as properly treated by one general remedy as each individually treated, in separation, or non-asso-ciation.

To prove that a large number of convicts associated together for punishment are better enabled to rise above their degradation, ever reminded as they are of its cause and character by this association, than if they were each separated from the other and unknown to each other, would prove that the best society for self-improvement was a society of con-

To seek to establish the fact that there are no con-taminating influences in convict association, under the best system regulating it, is to attempt to prove the non-existence of a law of our nature which is as

To ask the sincere soul, anxious to receive true religious teachings, if they can be better attained in a large congregation than in isolated self-commu-

nion, under the earnest influences of direct personal appeals, is to expect a denial of the plainest practical experience of the religious mind.

Congregational worship is very grateful to the mind, very agreeable, very impressive, for those who have the fullest opportunities for private devotions; but convicts are not sentenced to penitentiary punishment for the purpose of enjoying an agreeable or interesting mode of worship. It is to be doubted if an opportunity for idle curiosity to gratify itself, which is frequently the wish of those to whom the company of one's self is the most disagreeable, can be the true basis for religious association.

To advocate congregational labor of convicts is to require not only the associated labor of the convicts themselves, but further to unite it with the best appliances of machinery or mechanical devices, in order either to make it self-supporting or profitmaking; and when these results are reached then an antagonism by the honest industrial classes is created, which must destroy the former or depreciate the latter. The evils which are thus created in society, both in the out-door industries and in the administration of the system of punishment, vastly counterbalance the satisfaction which the advocates of contract associate labor in prison attain by its enforcement.

General disturbance in social and industrial organizations, thus produced, is but an inadequate compensation for maintaining a system involving a persistent disregard of science, public opinion, and sound political economy.

It is not the wish of the inspectors to further discuss this question. They have only here made such suggestions as must lead the reflective and dispassionate to consider the subject in all its relations to the State, the people, and the convicts themselves.

It is with this view it is carnestly hoped that the Legislature will not without the fullest investigation of the principles which underlie this important branch of social science, destroy the separate esystem as it is now administe

what is deemed wise and effective, or accepting what is elsewhere of doubtful propriety in prison discipline.

The cause of crime now demands attention. For many years the effects of crime cause have been considered. The penal laws have been revised, the punishment for crimes has been modified. But little attention has been paid to the conditions in society which produce these effects. The idea has been to legislate for persons convicted, but not much has been attempted to restrain the commission of the crimes for which they suffered imprisonment.

It is submitted most respectfully, that before legislation is perfected putting into operation a comprehensive system of correctional or penal laws, and destroying established penitentiary discipline, the mind of the Legislature should be enlightened on all questions which are so intimately connected with this important subject. The first duty is to obtain full statistical information as to the actual condition of the whole population as to crime, pauperism, education, industry; and then it would be less difficult to enact such correctional or preventive laws as are imperatively demanded.

The necessity for such laws would then be less commanding, for the preventive would take the place of the penal. At the suggestion of any citizen who feels himself to have an inspiration, without adequate knowledge or even capacity to learn, it is most unwise, indeed it would be regarded as a folly, to make either correctional or penal laws for the government of society.

Yet so it is, that the law-making power has, by legislation, made rules governing penitentiaries and convicts therein, which were only known to be laws by one or more citizens who were instrumental in their enactment. Such action by the Legislature of a great State on grave and important questions is unworthy the name of legislation, however it may be in harmony with its practice.

It will not be denied that stability, in any system of laws relating to particular or special objects, is more to be desired than freq

The change, whatever it may be, frequently produces evils more serious in their effects than those which the change imposed was intended to correct.

which the change imposed was intended to correct. The close observer of the effect of even the general legislation of States is forced to regret that laws have been specially enacted which, in themselves innoxious, have, by disturbing the interests protected by former legislation, produced unforeseen and mischievous consequences.

If this be true in general, then it is more strikingly so of the results of incongruous laws introduced into the legislation affecting special or particular systems of social condition. It follows as an indisputable fact that the system of penal jurisprudence, with its manifold special relations to society, to conwith its manifold special relations to society, to con-victs, to crime cause, and to the best interests of the people, cannot be subjected to change in one partiular without affecting the harmonious working of all parts of the system itself.

YEAR 1869 :- Natural relations	of con	ARACTERISTICS AND FTED PRISONERS FO victs received in 186	R THE
White No. Males260	pr. et. 84-15	Colored, No. Males	pr. ct. 13:59 32
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Under 18 25	pr. ct.	Prom No. 17	pr. ct.
18 to 21 68 21 to 25 73 25 to 30 69 30 to 35 31	22-01 23-62 22-83	40 to 45 5 45 to 50 5 50 to 60 12 60 to 70 4	1.62
266		ELATIONS.	1392

266	80.08	43	1392
50		ELATIONS.	
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maker	1	Laborers
	1	Livery stable keeper
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nders	2	Mason
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er	- 31	Sailors
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	1.3	Shoe Fitter
ers	2	Soapmaker
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neer	1	Tailors
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r	- 1	Tinsmiths
Cutter	1	Traders
ess-makers	28	Turner
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lers	- 1	Watchmaker

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

The convicts discharged duras follows:—			year were
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By order of court		******	*******
			277
			30
GENERAL SUMMARY OF RECEPT	TONS /	IND DE	CHARGES
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	White.	Colored	Total.
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Discharged by pardon	803	58	861
Discharged by removal to		100	999
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Refuge	- 2		9
Discharged by County Prison	00	940	42
Discharged by County Prison Discharged by State Lunatic	.00	- 30	4.0
bacharged by State Limbite	120		
Asylum	9		9
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sentence	. 5		.5
Discharged by change of sen-	100		14
tence	2		2
Discharged by Writ of Habeas	1.00	- 1	
Corpus	. 5	2	10
Discharged by Writof Error.	4	12	16
Discharged by order of Court	- 3	1	4
Discharged by Commutation			
Law	110	14	124
LawDischarged by death	149	177	325
		2	13
Hanged (crime, murder at		1.00	
Hanged (crime, murder at sea), U. S. convict Escaped	1		1
Escaped	4		4
	-	-	
Leaving in confinement, Dec. Escaped convict of Feb. 8, 18	4633	1267	590
Leaving in confinement, Dec.	31, 18	69	63
Escaped convict of Feb. 8, 18	ar. ret	nrned	
The same of the sa			
Total		al.	69
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White males 542 Cole White females 9 Col	ored f	omples	
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RECONVICTIONS ON THE BA			8

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5 34	27	vious two being to a congregate prison Fourth conviction, but first here, the previous three being to a congregate
1.38	8	prison
*39	2	vious four being to a congregate prison Sixth conviction, but first here, the pre-
*79	4	vious five being to a congregate prison Old convicts, first here, the previous con-
8.69	45	victions being to a congregate prison
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31	Time Served, Discharged,	Reconvicted.	Day Clent
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9l	2 " 3 "1193	137	11.48
ЯH	3 " 4 " 735	100	13.79
8	4 " 5 " 203	24	11.82
81	5 " 6 " 124	22	17.84
źIJ	6 " 7 " 65	11	16-92
Я	7 " 8 " 27	5	18.51
81	8 " 9 " 20	3	15.00
7	9 "10 " 8	1	12:50
	10 years and upwards. 36	1	2.78
	5052	506	10.01

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5182 79 27

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1844	29:56	5193	79.44
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5587	85:46	950	14:54
Parental. No.	pr. et.	Conjugal. No.	pr. et.

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800	CIAL B	ELATIONS.		
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Supple Subjoined to the and the statistical is given full extracts and Moral Instruct	thoug nform s, are toor's r	ation from which the Physician's, eports, all of w	Stev hich	a have

great system and efficiency in those departments The Penitentiary seems to be admirably administered, and to be doing its highly important work well. It has always been a model institution, and it was never under better discipline than it is at

FROM THE STATE.

Lay Delegation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WILKESBARRE, April 16.—The Wyoming Conference votes for lay delegation—134 for, 6

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, April 16, 1870. The local Money market shows some activity this morning, and the rates are perceptibly firmer than for several days past, and currency less redundant. A fair business demand is slowly springing up in the city, which added to remittances to the interior towns produces a slight pressure at the banks, which begin to affect the tone of the general market. The range of call loans is still 5@6 per cent., but there is very little doing at less than 556. Discounts are moderately active, and the best business paper in the market is current at about] 7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

FROM THE WEST.

Tow-best Explosion-Frightful Loss of Life CINCINNATI, April 16 .- The tow-boat Rover exploded her boiler at 11 o'clock last night, bove the Little Miami Railroad depot, and loated down to the foot of Butler street, where she sank. There were twenty-three persons on board. Madison Cervale, a deek hand from Boston, Ohio, was brought ashore badly hurt. Three others are known to have been saved, but the fate of the others is not known.

LATER.-Captain Samuel De Wolf, of the Rover, is badly hurt about the head, and his right arm is broken. J. Aleshire, mate of the Gallipolis, is hurt in the hips They are both at the Broadway Hotel.

Ellis Aleshire, carpenter, is seriously scalded. The following are known to have been saved:-Joseph Martin, first engineer; D. De Wolf, mate; Thomas J. W. White, fireman; Joe Martin, and two other persons whose names are unknown.

The officers and crew who have not been heard from are:-A. S. Woodward, pllot; Reuben Sanger, John Christy, Henry Brown, colored, a man known as Edward; Levi Sanger, first steward; Robert Decker, second steward, and the following deck hands and Steward Lavett, Samuel Findlay, John Findlay, Robert Hicks, Robert Balley, Ellis Bones, and Joshua Saprod. The coal was owned by the Pomeroy Com-

The explosion occurred as the boat was steaming out from her berth under 140 pounds of

steam. The Fentan Congress. CHICAGO, April 16,-The Fenian Congress has adjourned sine die. An Executive Committee

of nine members were elected to take the place of the President and Senate, which have been abolished. The names of the members of the committee will be kept secret for the present. The expulsion of Richard McCloud, of Connecticut, by General O'Neil, was unanimously rescinded by the Congress. The Printers' Strike.

ST. Louis, April 16 .- Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Union printers, the work of the Republican is performed, though by a reduced force, and that paper declares it will be able to hold out against the strikers. Army Court-Martial.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—A court-martial has been convened here to try Lieutenant-Colonel been convened here to try Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General James Totten, United States army. The court met yesterday, and is composed as follows:—General S. C. Lovell, 16th Infantry, President; General S. W. Crawford, Colonel 2d Infantry; General C. Pennepacker, Colonel 16th Infantry; General H. W. Waples, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Any, General R. S. Granger, 16th Infantry; General R. Ayres, General T. J. Haines, General Patten, Captain C. A. Whitall, of the 19th Infantry, Judge Advocate. One of the charges against General Totten is said to be absence without leave. After remaining in session here two or leave. After remaining in session here two or three days the Court will proceed to Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of procuring testimony, and will then return to this city to conclude

FROM THE PLAINS.

Railroading in Denver. DENVER, Colorado, April 16.—At a meeting of the Denver Central and Georgetown Railroad Company yesterday, John Evans was elected President; Charles Burleigh, Vice-President; R. R. McCormick, Secretary; and D. H. Moffatt Jr., Treasurer. Arrangements are being made to secure the construction of the road at an

The Santa Fe Gold Mines. DENVER, April 16.-Telegrams from Santa Fe report that great excitement prevails there over the new mineral discoveries eight miles south of Barney Station in New Mexico. It is said that the roads are lined with people travelling to the

new mines.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Railroading a Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlous.

It has been authoritatively established, we believe, that a good custom, when abused, may be fruitful of bad results. Such is the fact with regard to the custom known in this sourt as "railroading" a case, which means to push it to trial and judgment with all possible haste, to prevent a failure of justice by the absence of material parties. An instance of its misapplication is the following case: In February last Washington Winters, a poor young man, was arrested and committed upon the charge of highway robbery upon the person of William H. Lord and aggravated assault and battery upon Peter Page: Immediately bills of indictment containing four or five drag-net counts, making accusations of the same offenses in the most subtle forms conceivable, were presented to the Grand Jury and by them at once returned true bills. On Jury and by them at once returned true bills. On the following day the case was put upon trial, Page appearing in court with bandaged head as if he had just escaped butshery. Lord would not say positively that the prisoner robbed him of the dollar and a half he had lost but from circumstances inferred that he did ost, but from circumstances inferred that he did lost, but from circumstances inferred that he did. The other prosecutor presented a pitiable sight as the result of a beating supposed to have been inflicted by Winters. The prisoner in the dock had no connsel to defend him, had not been able to secure the attendance of witnesses, and was accordingly found guilty of highway robbery and assault and battery of an aggravated character, and the Judge, being misled by the aspect the case then bore, at once sentenced him to an imprisonment of eight vears, five for the first offense and three for

eight years, five for the first offense and three for the latter. eight years, five for the first offense and three for the latter.

Subsequently his friends engaged Counsellor Kneass, who, within the same term, filed his motion for a reconsideration of this sentence, and the judgments were accordingly ordered to be opened pending the [hearing.] Upon the whole, it was adjudged that the sentence upon the robbery bill be annulled, the verdict set aside, and a new trial granted; and that upon the bill charging aggravated assault and battery the sentence be reduced from three years to four months, to date from the prisoner's commitment. The whole sentence is changed from eight years to four months, the great and severe mistake being made by thus recklessly "railroading" the poor man's case through. This practice was only justifiable, and only resorted to by former District Attorneys, when there was danger that the defendant or some important witness designed fleeing the jurisdiction, or a composition of the felony was inminent, or some other circumstance by which the ends of justice might be frustrated was feared. But in this case the prisoner was safe, lying in prison and unable to secure ball, and safe, lying in prison and unable to secure ball, and the two prosecutors were residents of the city, well known in the community, and quite anxious to appear against him. So that a delay of a few weeks or a few days could have worked the cause of the Commonwealth no harm, might have given the prisoner an opportunity to prepare for trial, and have saved the Court from this great and mortifying mis-

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.
A case was heard this morning, in which Thomas
Tyson sought to recover the custody of his three in
fant children, all under the age of seven years, from
his wife, from whom he is living separate, upon the
ground that she was of immoral and intemperate
habits. In answer to this, Mr. Bregy, representing
Mrs. Tyson, denied the imputation so unfeelingly
made by the husband, and showed that he had
never thought of taking the children until he had
been sued by the wife for descrition and ordered by
the Court to pay a weekly sum for the support of
herself and the children. The Court agreed with
Mr. Bregy and remainded the children to the custody of the mother.

Describes Case.

Desertion Case. Mr. Seitzer, Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, engaged the Court for a short time with his week's list of desertion cases.

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Howard Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, April 16.—The House Committee on Education and Labor held a session to-day, and continued the investigation of the charges against General Howard. Testimony was produced showing that General Howard. was produced showing that General Howard and his brother Charles are the original owners of the patent brick out of which Howard Uni-versity is built, and that they made a large sum of money out of it.

The Paraguay Case.

It was expected that a report on the Paraguay-Washburn investigation would be submitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, but no quorum appeared, and it was postponed. The report covers 350 printed pages.

Senator Wilson has so far declined to meet with General Logan for a conference on the Army bill. It is understood that Wilson is working quietly against the bill, and that his plan is to let it lay in committee until it will be too late to secure action

FROM THE WEST.

Snow Storm in Indiana. Indianapolis, April 16 .- Five inches of snow

fell here since 6 o'clock this morning, and it is still snowing. Other points in the State report a snow storm prevailing.

Additional Information of the Rover Disaster.

Cincinnati, April 16.—Supposed lost:—Asa

Woodward, pilot; John Calvin De Wolf, first mate; and Jane Bell, chambermaid. Persons on another boat say they saw the two former go down. Wounded:-Joseph Martin, engineer, slightly scalded; Levi, Sousser, steward, slightly injured; Reuben Sousser, fireman, badly scalded; E. L. Bowen, deck hand, badly bruised; George Abels, engineer, badly bruised and scalded; John Christy, fireman, slightly bruised; Robert Decker, steward, dangerdasly injured; Samuel Findley and Leonard Brown, deck hands, slightly scalded; Allen Aleshire, carpenter, slightly scalded, uninjured; Joshua Saferead and William Lova deck hands, supply and Thomas White William Love, deck hands, and Thomas White,

FROM NEW YORK.

Accident on the New York Central. ROCHESTER, April 16.—The freight train going east last evening on the Central Railroad was thrown from the track at Sand Cut, a short distance from this city, by a broken shaft. A freight train from the east ran into the wreck, smashing the engine and killing forty or fifty head of cattle. Samuel Clifford, engineer, jumped from his engine and was seriously injured. A boy on one of the cars was also injured. Passenger trains from the East were laid up at the break all night and Western bound trains were detained in the city. One train was sent east by the Auburn road, but that was detained at Cauga by the high water. It will be night before trains can again pass the wreck.

Grain from the West. thrown from the track at Sand Cut, a short dis-Grain from the West.

BUFFALO, April 16. — Credible information states that a contract has been made to carry wheat by rail from Buffalo to New York, lighterage free, at 12 cents per bushel.

The Erie Railway steamers St. Louis and New

York left port at 6 o'clock this evening, the former for Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit, and the latter for Cleveland and Toledo. These are the first departures steamers went through the ice without drance, and the navigation is fairly opened.

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, April 16.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 113%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865 do., 111½; do. do. new, 109½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-408, 106½; Yirginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 69½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Rrie, 25; Reading, 99½; Adams Express, 61½; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 88½; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Stabbing Affray in Boston. Boston, April 16 .- Philip Houghton, a steady and industrious young man, aged 23 years, was beaten and stabbed by two desperadoes at North End a tew days ago, and has since died of his injuries. Two men, known as Fay and Grumlish, are under arrest awaiting the result of the

Cowell, April 16.—The bondsmen of Thomas C. Gerrish, the defaulting Treasurer of this city, to-day paid into the city treasury \$16,000 as compromise of settlement with the city. and the amount previously paid makes about two-thirds of the defalcation; the city loses the balance.

FROM EUROPE. The Picblacite.

PARIS, April 16 .- The Figure,

organ, announces to-day that the Emperor Na-poleon has written a letter on the signification of the Plebiscite, for the instruction of the peo ple. Eight million copies of this document will be printed forthwith, in order that it may be placed in the hands of every ruler in France.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—Arrived, steamers Java and Pennsylvania from New York. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 16.—Consols opened at 94½ for money and 94½(a94½ for account. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88½; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 89½; 10-408, 86½. Railway stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 20½; Illinois Central, 118½; Great Western, 28.

Liverpool, April 16.—The markets are still closed on account of the Raster holidays.

Frankfort, April 16—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm.

HAVRE, April 16 .- Cotton epened quiet and steady.

FROM THE STATE.

Methodist Episcopal Conference. SCRANTON, Pa., April 16.—The Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Wilkesbarre to-day voted on the subject of lay delegation, with the following result:—For lay delegation, and the subject of lay delegation.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 16.—Cotton firm at 22½°c. Flour firm and fairly active; Howard Street superfine, \$4.87½°£512½°; do. extra, \$5.37½°£6; do. family, \$6.25667°; City Mills superfine, \$4.47½°£50; do. extra, \$5.25665°£½°; do. family, \$6.2566°£0; do. family, \$6.2566°£0; do. family, \$6.6675. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland red, \$1.45661°50. Corn—White fairly active at \$1.0361°50; do. family \$1.0567°50; do. family \$6.6675. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland red, \$1.45661°50. Corn—White fairly active at \$1.0360°50. Mess Pork firm at \$1.08. Dats quiet at 62.665°50. Mess Pork firm at \$29. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16°50; clear do., 16°½°61°50; shoulders, 13°50. Hams, 196620°50. Lard firm at 16½°61°50. Whisky firm at \$1.0261°50.

\$1.02@1.02%.

\$1.02@1.02%.

New York Produce Market.

New York, April 16.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 400 baies, with holders demanding an advance, at 250%. Flour steady: State, \$4.06.65-25; Ohio, \$4.756.66; Western, \$4.456.6; Southern, \$5.00.99.75. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn active and advanced 2c.; sales of 51,000 bushels mixed Western, \$1.10@111 for new, and \$1.05@111% for old. Oats firm; sales of 19,000 bushels State at 65@68c., and Western at 55%c. in store and 60c. afloat. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, \$28.106.28.12%. Lard quiet. Whisky firm; Western, \$1.98.

Disarmament of European Powers

A General Congress Proposed

FROM EUROPE.

A General Disarmament. PARIS, April 16.—It is reported here to-day that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to propose a general disarmament to the Prussian Government.

Plan of a European Congress.

It is understood that at the termination of the plebiscite the Duke de Persigny will proceed to Berlin to propose a general European congress.

That Old Bore, Newman Hall.

LONDON, April 16.—Newman Hall finds it necessary to-day to contradict the rumor which has been lately circulated to the effect that he intended to live in the United States.

The Alabama Claims.

The Saturday Review discusses the Alabama case in the light of Serjeant Barnard's book, which maintains that the detention of the Alabama would, even if possible, have been legally unjustifiable. The Review thinks the Serjeant wrong, as the detention order was actually issued, though it came too late.

The Papacy and Masonry.

The Builder, issued to-day, has an article on the recent papal anathema against Free Masonry. The writer refers to the vitality of the Masonic Order, both here and on the Continent.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Red River Expedition.

OTTAWA, April 16.—The expedition to Red River will number 10,000 picked men, including a steel battery and the rocket brigade, as well as 2000 loyal Indians.

Suspected Incendiarism. Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a new building in the rear of the House of Commons, intended for a library, but it was extinguished before much damage was done. Detectives are on the track of persons who are suspected of setting the building on fire.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Lumber Business.

Concord, April 16.—The Merrimac continues at the overflowed bounds, and lumber men are busy on their drives. Otis Alien, of Lowell, with three million feet of logs, is now at Squaw Falls. Sixty men are employed at this drive, and it will soon reach its destination. Following this, about twenty miles in the rear, is Norcross & Dander's drive, of about six or seven million feet, and one hundred hands, mostly from the Penobscot country.

FROM THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, April 16. The Wyeming Bonference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session here, decided this morning by a vote of 121 to 6, in favor of lay representation. This it is understood decides the question definitely, giving an excess of 190 votes over the necessary two-thirds required.

BASE BALL.

Opening of the Philadelphia Scason—Atbletic vs. Picked Nine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SEVENTERNIH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, April 16.—
The opening game of the Athletic Club opened this atternoon at 2-45.

The Picked Nine are as follows:—Clinton, 8d; Cope, r. f.; Flowers, catcher; Lovett, pitcher; Roske, short stop; Severn, left field; Allison, ist base; Schaefer, 2d base; Henbel, centre field. The Athletics play in regular order as heretofore announced. Athletics went to bat. Bomeister umpire.

First Inning—Athletic, 0; Picked Nine, 1.
Second Inning—Athletic, 2; Picked Nine, 0.

Third Inning—Athletic, 3; Picked Nine, 0.

Fourth Inning—Athletic, 3; Picked Nine, 0.

Fith Inning—Athletic, 4; Picked Nine, 0.

THE MOYAMENSING HOSE BALL.—On Monday evening next the annual Easter ball of the Moyamensing Hose Company will be held at the Academy of Music. This grand affair will bring the ball season to an end with a blaze of glory, and from the announcements made with regard to the programme we anticipate that it will be the most gorgeous entertainment of the kind ever given in Philadelphia. No expense will be spared to make the ball a brilliant success, and as the arrangements are in the hands of gentlemen of taste and experience, it is certain that all who attend will be provided with ample facilities for enjoyment. The Academy will be magnificently decorated with floral and pictorial adornments, and the music and refreshments will be of the highest class. Two bands will be or the highest class. Two bands will be in attend-ance, Grafulla's, of New York, and Mark Hass-ler's, of Philadelphia. The refreshments will be served in the foyer, which for the occasion will be transformed into a grand banqueting hall, and magnificently decorated with flags and flowers. This department will be in charge of the accomplished caterer Adolph Proskauer, and nothing will be left undone that can conduce to the enjoyment of the guests. Those of our readers who wish to have a glorious time should by all means go to the Moya's ball on

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 16.—Seeds—There is less activity in Cloverseed, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 960 bushels at \$9@9.50, chiefly at the latter rate. Timothy is firm at \$7.50. Flaxseed is quiet, and the crushers refuse to pay over \$2.20. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton.

The Flour market is steady at previously quoted rates, but there is no demand except from the local trade, who purchased 1000 barrels, in lots, at \$4.37% (34.75 for superfine; \$4.75%5 for extras; \$5.26%6.76 for lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.25%6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.50%6.25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.50%7.70 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$4.75 per bbl.

Whisky is dull and nominal at \$1.02 for iron-Whisky is dull and nominal at \$1.02 for iron-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Arrived, steamship Union, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 49 | 11 A. M. 58 | 2 P. M. 62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Norw. bark Vingolf, Olsen, Cronstadt, L. Wester-

Norw. bark Vingolf, Olsen, Cronstadt, L. Westergaard & Co.

Bark John E. Chase, Davis, Sagna, Workman & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 Nours from Boston, with make. to H. Winsor & Co. Off Brandywine, passed ship Nimbus, from Liverpool, and an unknown North German bark; off Wilmington, passed an unknown American bark, all bound up.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with make. to John F. Ohl,
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, 13 days from Sagna, with molasses to A. Merino.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 5 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Mary F. Russell, Smith, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr American Eagle, McFarland, 16 days from Calais, with laths to Massey & Co.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, 8 days from Boston, with fish to captain.
Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.

Schr D. & E. Keny, Reny, Conys from Boston.

18th to captain.

Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, from New Bedford.

Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, from Providence.

Schr Manaway, Hampton, 1 day from Millville,

with iron pipe to R. D. Wood & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del.,

with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del.,

with grain to Christian & Co.